THE NEW-GRANADA CANAL and STEAM RAVIGATION COMPANY will dispotent their fine somethip OSPREY on her second trip to ST. MARTA and CARTRAGENA. New-Grands, via KINGSTON, Jarraica, temper Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, Peb. 28, at 2

FOR CHARLESTON and FLORIDA.—SEMI-TOR CHARLESTON and FLORIDA.—SEMI-MEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new subsensition steamer JAMES ADUER, S.C. Turner, com-sender, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Peb. 25, at 3 releved p. m. precisely. For Freight apply on berd, where all bills of lading will be signed; and for Pas-sage at the office of SYOF FORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Breadway. The SOUTHERNER will succeed, and leave on MEDNESDAY, Feb. 27. Cabin Passage, &E. The favorite transer CABOLINA makes responder trips to the varieties land-haps on the St. Johns River, Florida, connecting with the deamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston EVERY PERSDAY at 2 ecitock p. m. Through tickets to Jacksonville \$31; to Pilatka \$5°.

STEAM between NEW-YORK and LONDON. STEAM between NEW-YORK and LOADON.

calling at CORK.—One of the following new and powerful new steamers will be dispatched MONTHLY from this port to London, calling at Cork to land passecyers:

THE BERNDA. George 8. Smith, Commander.

THE MINNA.—Commander.

The REENDA will sail from here on TUESDAY, the 1st of Ayril, and will take a limited number of first, second and third-dass passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. G. ROBINSON,

St. Feteraburg Steamship Office, London,

ABRAHAM BELL'S SONS,

Ke. 25 Park-row, New-York.

Aledical.

MRS. M. J. MABIN, Psychical Physician and

MRS. M. J. MABIN. Psychical Physician and Therspentist, No. 35 West 25th et., New York.

Office hours: 16 a. m. to 3 p. m. and 4 to 6 p. m. (Sundays and Wedneslays excepted) for ladies only. Examinations and prescription for gentlemen by letter.

TREMS—The first examination and prescription \$5, if the patient is present, and 4 tolf absent. All subsequent examinations 52. Persons applying by letter most state the name, examination 52. Persons applying by letter most state the name, examination 52. Persons applying by letter most state the name, examination 52. Persons applying by letter most state the name, examination 52. Persons applying by letter most state the name, examination 62. Persons applying by letter most state of the particles of the freelings, locate the pull and trace the decision is come, without ausculation, feeling the pulse, or using any other of the practices of the Old School. When absent, no matter how great the distance, I give an equally correct diagnosts. I am confident that my remedies (which have been sufficiently tried) will care nine teaths of the worst cases of Consumption, Asthma, Bronichtita, Dropy, Gout, Rheumatism, Chronic and Inflammatory Diarters and Heart Disease, Cancerous Affections, Scrofila, Dropy, Gout, Rheumatism, Chronic and Inflammatory Diarters and Persons of the properties of t

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, -Those who have realized the wonderful curative effects of this sterling rem-D realized the wonderful curative effects of this stering rom
edy for purifying the blood in cases of Scrotnia, Scorbutic o
Curaneous Erreptions, reality testify that SANDS' SARSAPA
RILLA speedily expels all deleterious matter from the system
prometes a healthy circulation, strengthens the functions of the
stomach, and is a short time regulates the bodily functions to
their prigitals effect. their pristine vigor.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Draggists, No. 100
Fultonest., New York.

VERGNES'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS —Prof. VERGNES, the discoverer of the process for extending Metals from the Human Body, is at No. 710 Broadway. These Baths not only extract metallic medicines from the human system, but are peculiarly efficacious in relleving those sufering from Rhoumatism, Gout, Neuralgic Pains, Weakness, or Contractions of the Limbs, Sprains, Spinal Affections, Uterina Obstructions and Fruptions on the Skin. The Professor himself trees his undivided attention to patients. Special department for Ladies. Theory explained to Students at No. 710 Broadway.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of The County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. SMITH, late of the City of New York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of Young, Schulte & Co., No. 37 Perry-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York, Sopt. 15, 1255.

al6 law6m.F. WILLIAM PALEN. Executors.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons baying claims spainst ABIGAIL S. LYON, late of the City of New York, sing a woman deceased, to precent the same, with venthers thereof, to the subscriber, as his office, No. 223 South street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the twenty first day of February, 1256.

GEORGE McKFE, Administrator.

IN SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York—RICHARD L. ALLEN against GILES J. SLOUM. To GILES J. SLOUM: You are hereby summered and required to answer the complaint in this serious which was nifed in the office of the Cierk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said city, on the 17th day of January, 1865, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 14 Wallet, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforement, the same more of the sum of four hundred and sixty five dullars and seventy cents, with interest from the 19th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, beside the costs of this action—Bated Jan. 17, 1866.

SANFORD & BRACE.

JR-lawfow F. Plaintin's Aiterneys, No. 14 Wallet.

N pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of The County of New York NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having chines analyst LOGE BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Horkitas & Co., No. M Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of Angust next.—Bated, New-York, the 7th day of February, 1956.

WILLIAM C. BAKER, feb8 lawsims*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE ASHTON and HERCULES E. GILLILAN against The members of the firm of G. L. AGABEG & Co., of Canton, in China, designated as "GEORGE L. AGABEG and JOHN BOE," their real names being unknown.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not set.) To the above designated Defendants: You are hereby emmoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 64 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if yee fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Thirteen Hundred and Twenty-two Dollars and Twenty-three Cents, with interest from the seventeenth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-level the City and County of New-York, an the 14th day of Pebruary, 1856.

F. F. MARBURY, Plaintiffs Attorney.
The complaint in the chose action was field in the effice of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of Pebruary, 1856.

TX PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate
of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY S. FARLEY, late of the tity
of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers
thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wetmore & Bowne,
No. 61 Wallest, in the City of New-York, on or before the
tyeniteth day of July next.—Datch New-York, the twelfth day
of January, 1256.

ELIZA FARLEY, Alministrators, &c.,
jal8 law@mF

ELIZA FARLEY, Administrators, &c., of Henry S. Farley, deceased.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY and COUNTY of NEW YORK.—NATHANIELS, MERRITT, EDWARD WOOD EDWARD MERKITT and JAMES H. ENAPT WOOD EDWARD MERKITT and JAMES H. ENAPT WILLIAM H. SCOTT, it.—(Summons for a money demand on will LilaM H. SCOTT, it.—(Summons for a money demand on the section, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the suction, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the whereby a this office, No. 19 William street, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service hereof, eachiests of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand seven hundred and thirty-cight dollars and fifteen cents, with interest on six hondred and sixty dollars and fifteen cents, with interest on six hondred and sixty dollars and fifteen cents, with interest on six hondred and sixty dollars and fifteen cents, with interest on six hondred and sixty dollars and fifteen cents, with interest on six hondred and sixty dollars and fifteen cents, with interest on six hondred and sixty dollars and sinety-four cents from the lith day of April, 1854; and on the sum of three hundred and 30-100 dollars from the third day of January, 1854; and on one hundred and seventy-two dollars and thirty-six cents from the lith day of May, 1854; and on the sum of three hundred and 30-100 dollars from the third day of Iday, 1854; and on the sum of three hundred and 30-100 dollars from the third day of Iday, 1854; and on the sum of three hundred and 30-100 dollars from the third day of Iday, 1854; and on the sum of three hundred and 30-100 dollars from the third day of Iday, 1854; and on the sum of three hundred and 30-100 dollars from the third day of Iday 1854; beside the costs of this scitics.—Dated January 12, 1836.

N. COMST

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM H. JACOBS D against GEORGE F. WIEGAND and others and JOHN K. HAMLIN. Summons. To JOHN K. HAMLIN. To a rehereby summoned and required to answer the supplemental complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in said city, on the eighth day of December, 1805, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his effice, No. 78 Nassau st. City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fall to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief unanaded in the complaint.—Dated January 39, 1866.

E. KETCHUM, Plaintiff Attorney.

January St. 18-6.

[61] Lawfow F

SEPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—JOHN BROUWER against GILES J. SLOCUM. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was fied in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said city, ou the 17th day of January. Mos, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said compilaint on the subscribers at their office. No. 14 Wallest, in said city within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, said with the complaint within the time storessid, the plaintiff in this section will take judgment against you for the sum of sieven hundred and eighty seven dollars and sixty-four cente, with interest from the 18th day of March, one thousand eight knoired and forty nine, beside the corts of this action. Dated, January B, 1856.

SANFORD & BRACE, Plaintiff attorneys.

INDEADMORE COUNTY City and County of New York.

In 1866. SANFORD & BRACE, Plaintiff's Attentions.
In 18-lawfew F

SUPREME COURT—City and County of NewYork—DANIEL D. WINANT against JOSEPH TRENCH.
Summons for money demand on contract.—To Defendant:
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York at City Hall, New York, November 13, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 180 Broadway, NewIork, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, racinging on the subscriber, at his office, No. 180 Broadway, NewIork, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, racinging of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff of the judgment for the sum of #2.847 50, with interest on all 186 50, the behance of said principal sum, from the beh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, beside the coats of this action.—Dated Nov. 13, 1855.

1 Mi lawfew?

E. R. BCGARDUS, Plaintif's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN LIDDLE, Plaintiff, figurest WILLIAM HILLYER, Defendant,—Summone for meney demand on contract. (Coun not, ser.) To the Defendant aboves amed: You we hereby summoned and required to asswer the complaint in this action, which has the day been field in the effice of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City Hall in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your arrest to the said complaint on the ruberiher, at his office, No. 63 Merchants' Exchange, in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of two hundred and satty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents, with interest from the 24th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, beside the costs of this action.—Dated February 16, 1856.

19 2aw 6wTok F Plaintiff's Attorney.

New-York Daily Tribune

THE STATE OF EUR PE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 1, 1856. In fashionable society peace is not popular in London at the present moment, and the eagerness of French statesmen to come to an understanding with Russia continues to alarm the friends of Lord Palmerston. The Continental organs of the Czar have fully recovered from the shock they received from the unconditional acceptance of the Austrian propositions just when they were bragging of the strength of "the Giant of the North," and speaking disparagingly of the "Western pigmies." The Journal des Débats now speaks of the demands which Russia will insist upon in order to establish the balance of power upon a just basis, and which, as a counterpoise to the neutralization of the Black Sea, include a limitation of the number of the men-of-war that England may send into the Baltic, and the pledge not to fortify Heligoland, which threatens Denmark and the States of Northern Germany. German papers mention, besides, that the strip of land from Chotym to the Sait Lake Sasik is to be ceded to Turkey in exchange for Eupatoria, Kamiesh, Balaklava, Kertch and Yenikale, but that Russia intends to keep Kars and the Armenian table-land up to Saghanlik in Asia. If such are really the pretensions of Russia, and if they should be backed by France, the peace will be disgraceful to England, not to Russia; but I cannot believe all these reports, and consider them merely as Russian bragadocio. The question whether Prussia is to be admitted to the Conferences and what weight Piedmont is to have in the councils occupies journalists. Berlin dispatches represent the participation of Prussia in the negotiations as certain, and maintain that France does not oppose it, and that it is only England which raises difficulties in the way of the combined wishes of Russia, Austria and France, while the Palmerstonian Morning Post contains the following semi-official announcement; "We ba-"lieve that we shall be completely borne out by the result when, emphatically, we declare that "Prussia will not be admitted to the Conferences; and whatever may be the impression at Berlin on the subject, it is not true that France has with-"drawn her opposition, nor that the British Cab-"inet alone raise obstacles." As to the part to be taken by Piedmont the Indépendance Belge maintains that:

"She is not to have a voice equal to that of the "She is not to have a voice eight to that of the tree great Powers, and, although her signature will be required to the definite treaty, she will take no part in the deliberations, excepting on questions directly interesting to her, either as an Italian Power or as a state bordering on the Mediterranean. Piedmont will have no vote in those matters which relate solely to the balance of power in Europe."

The Government papers in Turin do not believe in the peace, since it would fully bear out the views of Mazzini, published when Sardinia joined the Western alliance; they insist that the Court of St. Petersburg accepted the proposals in order to gain time to strengthen itself and to promote a rupture between England and France; they hope that Louis Napoleon will destroy the snares laid by treacherous diplomatists. The papers of St. Petersburgare as grandiloquent as ever. According to them, it is only "the kindness of the Czar invoked by European States, which will proba "bly give peace to the West." The Queen's speech yesterday was of course exceedingly guarded; still it is somewhat warlike, and while her Majesty declares that she has "deemed it her "duty not to decline any overtures which might afford the prospect of a safe and honorable peace," and that negotiations for a treaty will shortly be opened at Paris, she still adds the following rather ominous words, which show that

the hopes of peace may be delusive:
"In conducting those negotiations I shall be careful not to lose sight of the objects for which the war was undertaken; and I shall deem it right in no degree to relax my naval and military preparations until a satisfactory treaty of peace shall have been con-cluded."

The speeches of the Earl of Clarendon in the Peers, and of Lord Palmerston in the Commons, were of the usual stamp. The complications with the United States, the importance of which is exaggerated in Washington, probably in order to dis tract attention from Kansas and the Slavery question, were not mentioned in the royal speech, and in the discussion which followed it neither bitterness nor obstinacy toward the U. S. Government was displayed. As regards the question of Central America and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Lord Clarendon stated that the Government had offered to submit it to the award of a third Power, but that the offer had not as yet been accepted. the enlistment question the Minister declared that there was not the slightest intention on the part of her Majesty's Government or of Mr. Crampton to infringe the municipal law of the United States. This question will, however, soon be more seriously discussed, Mr. H. Baillie having given notice that on the 14th inst. he should propose resolutions "expressing disapprobation of the course pursued by the advisers of the Crown in employing agents in foreign countries for the enlistment of foreigners in defiance of the laws of those countries, and in despite of public re monstrances; such a course being inconsistent with good faith and that conduct which ought to characterize all our relations with allied States, and being calculated to lower the dignity, endanger the peace and compromise th honor of this country The motion, which is to be supported by all the followers of Disraeli covers all the ground the Opposition wish to take, and extends to the proceedings of Prussia, as well as to those of the United States, Hamburg and

Northern Germany.

The principal measures of Government for the session of 1856 are to be the centralization of the police all over the United Kingdom and the regulation of the Corporation of the City of London. Both measures are eminently Whiggish, and wil meet with serious opposition; it is not expected that Government will be able to carry them without making large concessions to the principle out making large concessions to the principle or local self-government. The House of Peers will amuse itself with the question of Life-Peers, which the Whigs in power have suddenly raised by confering a peerage on a judge for the term merely of his natural life. The constitutionality of such a measure, which strengthens the crown and extends its prerogative, while it attacks the aristocratic privileges and the independence of the House of Peers, will be seriously questioned by the Tories, who see the gradual downfall of the present Constitution looming in the future, and this not in the interest of the peo-ple at large, but only in the interest of the Crown. Continental Europe is despotically governed: En-gland cannot evade a similar destiny in the long run. The theory of the Government, that Parlia ment has not the right to discuss questions of foreign policy so long as they are pending, was yes-terday again fully acknowledged by all parties. It

tions with the same enthusiasm as that manifested by French and Austrian papers, and accordingly England is now described at Paris and Vienna as hindering the general pacification of Europe. The Vienna Presse finds that Lord Palmerston is a nuisance, to be removed, for the sake of law and order, and Lord John Russell, whose Austrian sympathies are well known, is recommended, in the interest of the Austro-French Alliance with England, to the post of Premier. Even the Ost-Deutsche Post, the most liberal of all the Vienna papers, turns suddenly against England, and alarmed by the warlike articles of The Times, The Globe and The Morning Post, all of them connected with the Cabinet, reminds the English that, while they have a double stake in the war—an Asiatic interest as well as that European one which is common to Austria and France—their active part in the Crimea was less than could justly have been expected from them; and that, while France has shed the blood of her sons in an eventful paign, England's contribution to the bloody work has consisted in bands of hired foreigners, refugees, exiles, and adventurers of all na-tions. The tone of the French papers is less violent, but equally distrustful and ap-proaching the verge of hostility; and though the Constitutionnel asserts that just as the war has been carried on nappily only by the alliance of England and France, so the peace, to be final and satisfactory, must be concluded by the same alliance, still the opinion rapidly gains ground that Napoleon is wearied of constitutional England, and longs for the more congenial friendship of the Czar and Kaiser. It seems, on the other hand, that the Czar and Kaiser are but too glad to form a more intimate alliance with Napoleon, and to renew the Holy Alliance on the old basis of mutual support against the encreachments of Constitutionalism and Parliamentism in any form, to be resisted by obstructing the action of the press, by handing over the education of youth to the Church and by destroying every vestige of municipal self-government on the continent. Sweden and Sardinia are very uncomfortable at such a juncture. In the belief that England and France were in earnest when they made war sgainst Russia, Victor Emanuel and Oscar involved themselves in intricate alliances, without any possibility of profit if peace is really concluded. In respect to Sweden, the action of the Western powers is indeed most unfair; the treaty-negotiated by Canrobert, by which King Os-car puts himself in a position neighboring on hostility toward Russia, was concluded under the belief that the war was to be transferred from the Black Ses to the Baitic, and that the power of Russia was really to be humbled; while if peace is concluded, the Czar remains as powerful as he was in the North, but has in the mean time become exasperated against Sweden, which is liable to his vengeance so soon as the relations between England

and France become cool.

It is related in society that the Czar said to Paren Seebach, "The Germans I pity, the English "I hate, the French I admire;" and though it is easily understood that the pointed epigrammatic form does not belong to the Czar, nevertheless the sentiment is certainly his own and expresses the teeling of all Russians. They see now that the policy of Nicholas in supporting Germany and learning upon her is unsafe for Russia; her only ally worth having is France, and a hearty alliance between France and Russia will extinguish Germany at once and overawe the Con-As to the French, they feel likewise that they have no interest clashing with Russia, and since the only obstacle to an alliance—the Parliamentary form of government—has been removed by the coup d'etat, we discern no real difficulty in the way of a thorough understanding between Paris and St. Petersburg, which sooner or later must take a shape dangerous to England. The English do not like such reasoning, and therefore believe that the negotiations are carried on only in order that the French may get through the winter without financial difficulties-with funds rising and money cheap—the Crimean troops being at the same time transported to parts where they soon may be wanted. According to this view, which is popular in London, the Baltic campaign will be-

gin with the first days of May.

The Corriere Italiano, an Austrian semi-official paper, contains the principal features of the plan submitted by Lord Redeliffe to the Grand Vizier as

regards the Principalities, as follows:

1. Union of the two Principalities into one Statunder the suzerninty of the Suitan.

2. The first Prince to be elected by the people, th

sovereignty to be hereditary in his family.

3. The election to fall upon a native Moldo-Wallachian. All foreigners, and especially the Greeks to be excluded. (Several of the former Princes of Mol-davia and of Wallachia were Greeks of the Faras, and their families still aspire to supreme power in the Prin-

4. The new State to pay a regular tribute to the Sultan, the amount of which is to be fixed forever, immediately after the election of the Prince.

5. The new State to have a representative Constitu-

ion, with a parliament of two houses.

6. A national army to be formed, and

7. Turkey to continue, as heretofore, not to interfere with the internal administration.

The Porte, as well as France, has promptly

declared that the fifth proposition is inadmissible The Austrian semi-official paper pronounces the scheme altogether impracticable.

The Russian Circular to its diplomatic agents, is sued by the Government, about the acceptance of the Austrian proposals, and dated at St. Petersburg. Jan. 19, contains a very strange passage which, since the text of the original propositions has not yet been published, allows the inference that it is the Allies who have accepted the Russian proposition of the Vienna Conferences for the neuralization of the Black Sea. The document says:

tralization of the Binck Sea. The document says:

"The propositions transmitted by the Austrian Government speak of the same fundamental proposition" (as the Vienna Conferences). "That is to say, the neutralization of the Black Sea by a direct treaty between Russia and the Porte; to regulate by common agreement the number of ships-of-war which each of the adjacent powers reserves the right of maintaining for the security of its coasts."

Now, you will remember that the English have

Now, you will remember that the English have emphatically rejected the idea of a direct treaty be-tween Russia and Turkey, and if the Austrian proposals in this respect are really such as the Rusian circular describes them, we can only say that the English public has been humbugged by diplo-

As an amusing proof of the fact that the European papers do not understand America, I mention the blunder of the Emancipation Belge congratu-lating the State of Ohio on having elected a negro Covernor of the Commonwealth—the Belgian journalist having attached a literal sense to the political designation and nickname of "Black Republican;" but The Times is not more accurate when, seeing in the dispatches an account of some which, seeing in the analysis to speaker, it seriously speaks of Mr. SCATTERING among the candidates for the Speakership.

Napoleon distrusts the rising generation. It is said that the Ecole de Droit is to be removed to

Orleans, and the Ecole Polytechnique either reorganized or altogether abolished.

General Kmetty has been sent to Erzeroum to take the command of the fortress, and to organize a reserve army. A ministerial crisis is imminent Constantinople: Lord Redeliffe wishes to get Reschid Pasha into power; the Sultan prefers Mehemed Kupristi. Consultations and conferences about the reforms in respect to the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte are continually held in Constantinople, but the Sardinian Embassa-dor has not been admitted to them. A. P. C.

THE LAST ABORTION EXPOSE.

ITS FATAL TERMINATION.

The latest abortion case, or at least the last one made public, has terminated fatally-Catharine de Breuxen, the victim, having expired on Thursday morning in the Hospital, where she has been under the treatment of Dr. Finnell. The particulars of the affair, or such of them as were contained in the ante-mortem examination of the deceased, taken by Coroner Perry on Wednesday, have already been published in THE TRIBUNE.

A thorough investigation into all the circumstances connected with the horrible business is to be made by The English journals have not yet learned to hall the acceptance by Russia of the Austrian proposi-

Dr. Cobel and Francis Legenpel, the alleged abortionist and seducer, were liberated on bail till the result of the Coroner's inquisition was announced. Fearing the consequences which may follow from a legal and thorough sifting of the matters charged against them, it is barely possible that they can be found, if wanted bereafter, by the authorities.

Dr. Schneitter of No. 728 Houston street, was arrested by Sergeant De Voe of the Chief's Office, charged with being accessory to the abortion.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER FOR THE YEAR 1855.

The Controller sent his Annual Report to the Common Council last night. It is a very long document, repeating a great many facts which have already been sublished. We select such extracts as are important: The total amount received into the Treasury during the year, from all sources except the Sinking Fund. \$14,035,365 67 The payments from Jan. 1,1855, to Dec. 1 of the same year. 14,105,712 60 14,195,712 69

Excess of expenditures over receipts...... \$70,125 93
The appropriations, expenditures and receipts of the
City Government proper, and not including either
Trust Funds or the Sinking Funds, for the year, are as follows: Earenditures for the support of the City Govern-\$1,304,410 20

Balance in Bank Jan, I. 1256.

Becelved on secount of the fund for the payment of interest on the debt.

Balance in Bank Jan, I. 1256. 1,733,126 97 Peld for interest on the City Debt, invested, &c ..

Belance. \$669.768 00
The balance, subject to the draft of the Commisgioners of the Sinking Fund on the 1st of January,
1856, was \$891,151 01.
The total amount of the permanent city debt, and

The total amount of the permanent city geot, and also the means accumulated by the Sinking Fund for its payment, was:

Pela on the lat of January, 1205. \$14,000,256 00

There was, at the same late, in the hands of the Commancioners of the Sinking Fund, applicable to the city debt. 5,394,719 97

On the 1st of February, 1857, \$990,488 of the Water

amounts paid out of the treasury, and received into it. on account of the Sinking Funds; the ordinary sup-port of the City Government, and the several Trust Funds for opening, grading and paying streets, and covering the entire operations of the Treasury. 'ayn inte.
In account of the Sinking Fund, for the payment
of the city debt.
In account of the binking Fund, for the payment 1,047,396 61 1,330,290,30

1.251.316.39 of city debt...
Clu account of the Sinking Fund, for the payment
of interest...

\$11,715,600 63

Total The expenditures during the past year exceed those of the preceding year by the sum of \$3,921,394 33.

The increase is accounted for as follows:
Increase of payments on account of opening

\$9,92,379 31

2,810,298 00 . #4.274.855 11

The Controller shows the amount of Revenue Bonds issued in the year 1855, in anticipation of the tax levied in September of the same year, to enable tax levied in September of the same year, to enable the Treasury to pay the ordinary expenses of the City Government, and to pay the appropriations for the Beard of Education, the Governors of the Alms House, the Mill Tax, the Tax for State Schools, &c. These expenditures begin at the commencement of the fiscal year, in January, and the taxes are collected in September, October, November, &c. This state of things renders it necessary to anticipate a large portion of the annual tax, by borrowing to meet the claims on the Treasury from mouth to mouth. This is done by an

Difference only...... \$258,922 89 Revenue Bonds issued in previous years were paid off during the same period to the amount of \$5,000.

209 00.
The amount of Assessment Bonds issued and paid during the year left was.

Redecimed.

The amount of Assessment Bonds has been largely increased by the operation of an ordinance passed December, 1854, authorizing and requiring the Controller to make advances on contracts to the amount of 20.

f 70 per cent as the work progresses.

The excess of expenditures on account of Union and Catharine Markets and Firemen's Hall, has left and Catharine Markets and Firemen's Hall, has left the Treasury in the turch to the amount of \$20,277 13. THE DIRT OF THE CITY—PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

The debt of the city, for which stocks have been issued, amounted on the 1st of January to the sum of \$14,000,876. There is an accumulation of funds in the custedy of the Controller, and subject to the man-agement of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, a considerable portion of the stock which constitutes this debt, and other securities, amounting in the ag-gregate to the sum of \$5,594,719 97. This leaves a balance of debt unprovided for of \$8,406,136 03.

The two sums equaling the stock debt, as before gives.

\$14,004,836

free is also a debt against the city, for which Corporation Bonds have been issued, amounting to 1,204,000

The principal of the latter debt, (\$1,204,000,) is payable at the rate of \$50,000 per annum. The severa laws authorizing this debt to be created, seem to con template that the interest on the several sums bor rowed, should also be provided for by an annual tax-sec. 4, chap. 253, laws of 1845; chap. 290, 1846; chap. 289 of 1850. Although the several laws referred to 289 of 1850. Although the several laws referred to authorize the collection of an annual tax for the payment of interest, I do not find, on examination, that any sum has been raised for this purpose, in any one year, from 1845 to the present date. These laws authorize \$1.475,000 to be borrowed, and the interest on the debt thus created has been paid from the Sinking Fund. The sum of \$50,000 has been raised and the control of the sum of \$50,000 has been raised and the control of the sum of \$50,000 has been raised and the control of the sum of \$50,000 has been raised and \$50,000 h

on the debt thus created has been paid from the sinking Fund. The sum of \$50,000 has been raised annually to pay off the principal, which has reduced the
debt to about one million, after deducting \$154,000
horrowed to pay off the mortgages on the property
transferred to the city by the Public School Society.
On this latter debt, there has been raised, by tax, a
sum sufficient to pay the annual interest for the years
1854 and 1855, together with a portion of the principal,
in all \$12,448 58 in 1854, and \$12,357 36 in 1855.
These sums have been transferred from the City
Treasury to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,
as provided by sec. 5, chap. 301, laws of 1853.
We now have the prospect of a very large increase
to the stock debt of the city, for the construction of a
new and large reservoir for Croton water, and for the
establishment and maintenance of the great Park.
The Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court
to ascertain the value of the lands which are to be
taken for the Central Park have made their report,
which was confirmed on the 5th Feb., 1856. This
Park or Place extends from Fifty-ninth to One-handred-and-sixth street, between the Fifth and Eighth
avenues, covering an area of 750 acrea, equal to about
200 184, 25 by 100 feet. The whole quantity of avenues, covering an area of 150 acres, equal to about 7,700 lots, 25 by 100 feet. The whole quantity of

land taken is valued by the Commissioners of Esti-The costs as taxed are

city has invested over \$5,000,000.

THE NEW CROTON RESERVOIR.

The Commissioners of Appraisal, appointed by the Supreme Court, under chapter 501 of the Laws of 1853, for the purpose of acquiring lands for the construction of a new Reservoir, between Fighty sixth and Nincty-sixth streets and Fifth and Seventh avenues, will soon be ready to present their report for confirmation. The cost of the land for this Reservoir, covering an area of ninety-seven scree, amounts to \$708,000, which includes that owned by the city. The plan on which the work is to be constructed is not yet infly settled, and the cost will depend very much on plan on which the work is to be constructed is not yet fully settled, and the cost will depend very much on the decision made by the Aqueduct Board in regard to the plan. The cost of construction may be put down at \$1,000.000. The cost of this Reservoir, which falls within the general outlines of the great Park, may be at down at not less than \$1,000,000. This Reservoir and the extension of the works will make an addition probably of \$2,000,000 to the permanent stock debt of the city. But, unlike that for the Park, it is a work which will add vasily to the capabilities of the Croton Aqueduct Department for increasing its revenues, which have already reached about \$700,000, and, with the increase of population, will, in a short time, as estimated by the Croton Board, produce a revenue of \$1,000,000 annually.

time, as estimated by the Croton Board, produce a revenue of \$1,000,000 annually.

STATE TAXATION AND THE STATE DEBT.

The call on the tax-payers of this city for an addition of more than \$600,000 annually to the tax levy, for the purpose of making up deficiencies in the Canal and General Funds of the State, and for the support of the State Government, is a most significant commentary on the assurances so confidently given, and so often repeated, that the tax-payers were in no danger from the creation of a great State debt, and that the canal revenues were ample for the payment of any debt for

repeated, that the tax-payers were in no danger from the creation of a great State debt, and that the canal revenues were ample for the payment of any debt for the enlargement of the Eric Canal and the full develops ment of the resources of the State. Under the intence of the plausible failacy that a government can create any amount of debt for public works, whether productive or not, without increasing the burdens of the tax-payers, the agents of the people opened the way for breaking down the barriers erected by the 7th article of the Constitution of 1846, for the protection of those who labor and pay taxes, and the people themselves gave, by their votes or negligence to vote, a seeming sanction to this suicidal measure.

As soon as the breach was made in the Constitution a new debt of \$9,000,000 was authorized; and during the progress of borrowing and expending this large sum the several counties are challed on, by chap. 335 of the the laws of 1855, to pay into the State Treasury a tax of a mill and a quarter on the assessed value of the property of each county, equal to \$1,753,561 17 on the whole State—of which sum the City of New-York must pay at least \$608,000, being more than one third of the amount paid by the fifty-nine counties of the State. This is equal to the interest, at six per cent, on a debt of over \$10,000,800. If we put these annual exactions with the interest on the present city debt, and add thereto the debts soon to be required for the reservance and Park we have a result which is well calcuactions with the interest of the prequired for the reservoir and Park, we have a result which is well calculated to awaken anxiety in the mind of every person who believes that an economical administration of the City Coverament is essential to its welfare.

155,000 00 Add for temperory loan for three years, to be

This shows an annual payment, from revenues and from cirect taxation, equal to the interest, at 6 per cent, on a debt of hearly \$29,000,000.

SCHOOL TAX FOR THE STATE.

The Act of the Legislature for raising \$800,000 annually for the support of free schools throughout the State, was passed on the 12th of April, 1851. The portion of this sum required of the City of New-York does not appear to have been included in the tax levy of 1851. In the Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, in January, 1852, the amount required to be raised by the County of New-York for its portion to make up the \$800,000, is given at \$314,350 62. The sum apportioned back to the county out of the \$800,000, as shown in the same Report (after deducting \$40,621 63 apportioned from the port (after deducting \$40,621 63 apportioned from the School Fund) was \$95,606 65; thus drawing from the School Fund) was \$95,696 65; thus drawing from the city, by a general tax on property, the sum of \$914,-356,62; to make up a common fund to be distributed to the several counties of the State, and then returning to the County of New-York \$220,743 97 less than was drawn from the tax-payers of the county. And this unjust exaction is annually visited on the inhabit ants of this city.

The result of the rule of distribution established by the act of 1851 is shown by the figures given below:

The first column shows the sum annually assessed on

The first column shows the sum annually assessed on the County of New-York for the Common Schools o the State.

2. The sum apportioned back to the county.
3. The excess drawn from the county.

2. The sum apportioned back to the county.

3. The excess drawn from the county by taxation beyond the sum retarned.

Year. 1—Tax. 2—Apport'd. 3—Exc. of tax. 1332. \$314,359 62 \$39,566 65 \$220,743 97 1253. 225,670 80 \$95,689 15 122,971 65 1254. 227,616 11 \$95,682 66 161,868 05 1255. 271,839 40 \$95,648 06 176,191 34

Total....\$1,009,476 93 \$390,601 92 \$639,875 01

It is thus seen that in four years the city has paid taxes for the support of Free Schools in the State at large to the amount of \$1,000,476 93, and has received back only \$380,601 92; and the excess paid by the city, beyond any fair raie of assessment and apportionment, is \$688,875 01.

It should also be borne in mind by those who legislate for the State that before the act of 1851 was

It should also be borne in mind by those who legislate for the State, that before the act of 1851 was adopted, which works such injustice to this city, a special act had been passed, which compels the Board of Supervisors of the county to levy upon the real and of Supervisors of the county to sery apon the real and personal property of the city, a sum sufficient to erect school-houses, and furnish fuel, books and stationery, sufficient for the accommodation of the immates of the public schools, and to pay for the tuition of every child in the city whose presence can be secured at the Centinon Schools. The city also supports evening schools for the instruction of those who are compelled to the entire the day, and maintains a Free Acadelle of the control of the secured at the control of the secured that the secur echools for the instruction of those who are compelled to labor during the day; and maintains a Free Academy, where the higher branches of instruction are imparted, not only thoroughly, but gratationsly to such as are recommended for their scholarship and meritorious conduct from the several Ward Schools. The sum annually raised by tax for the maintenance of our local system of free schools, already exceeds a million of dollars. The only abstement to this exaction is the apportionment of \$122,000, on account of the Common School fund proper, and the United States deposit fund, (both amounting to \$37,063 02.) and \$95,648 01 from the \$200,000 raised for the free schools of the State.

When the tax payers of this city contribute a million When the tax payers of this city contribute a million of dollars annually for the maintenance of a Free School system, which provides for all the charges of gratuitous instruction to every child of suitable age, they ought to be entirely exempted from the \$271,839 40, now ex-acted of them to maintain the Free Schools of the State. But if entire exemption from this excessive tax is not attainable, an equitable distribution of the fund raised is demanded by the plainest principles of justice.

The 4th section of the Free School Act for the State requires the Superintendent to "apportion and divide" one-third of the \$800,000 equally among the several school districts of the State. Under this rule of appor tionment, a district school, in any of the counties of the County of New-York, with twenty-five schol will receive as large a portion of this one-third of the tax as is paid to a district in the City of New-York, in which 2,500 children are actually instructed at the dis-trict school. And it is worthy of remark, that the one

trict school. And it is worthy of remark, that the one-third of the revenue arising from the capital of the Common School Fund, to the establishment of which this city has contributed its full share, is apportioned, a cording to the new method of division which was adopted by the Legislature in 1851.

The rule of apportionment in the Common School law, as it has existed for forty years, is as follows: The money is "apportioned among the several towns and "cities of the State, according to the ratio of their "population respectively, as compared with the population of the whole State," (section 3, title II., ch. 15, 1 R. S.) The Town Commissioners (section 6) apportion the school moneys among the school districts in proportion to the number of children residing in each.

each.

In the three preceding Annual Reports of the Controller, giving the financial transactions of the city for the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, the attention of the Common Council has been called to the inequality between the assessment and apportionment of the \$800,000 Free School fund of the State. I cannot refer to those reports from the number of the document, except as to the report for 1854, which is document No. 12, Board of Councilmen. 1855.

the report for 1854, which is document No. 12, Board of Councilmen, 1855.

Your predecessors have left to you the opportunity of being the first to memorialize the Legislature for the removal of an unjust and grievous burden from the shoulders of a confiding constituency, who have claims on all their agents for faithfulness in the discharge of the duties which devolve on them respectively.

In again calling the attention of the Common Council to this matter, I beg leave to suggest that a respectful memorial be presented to the Legislature, in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty,

soliciting, at least, a modification of the rule of distribution which produces a result so extremely anjust to the patient tax-payers of this city.

We now have the assurance of a co-operation from the Board of Education. The matter has been axamined by a Committee of that Board, and the result is embedied in an able report of Andrew H. Green, eq., the recently elected President of the Board of Education.

VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

135,581 202 1 14,401,150 0 The cost or estimated value of the real estate owned by the city and used by the different Department of the City Government, including the Croton Aquedoct, Parks, etc., is \$42,684,769 90.

THE FIRE IN FORSTTH STREET.

The following are the losses and insurances of the occupants of the buildings in Forsyth screet destroyed by fire on Wednesday night: Henry A. James occupied the first and second floors of No. 69 as a saw-mill and eigar bex manufactory. His machinery and stock consisting of mahogany and resewood vensers, was entirely destroyed. Mr. James estimates his loss at about \$10,000, which is partly covered by insurance in city companies. Charles A. Platt, ship-tackle maker, and Benjamin Stacy, saw grinder and polisher, occupied the third floor. Less of Mr. Platt, \$1,000; no insurance. Loss of Mr. Stacy, about \$300; no insurance. William Miller, looking-glass and pictureframe maker, occupied the fourth floor. His loss on stock and tools will not fall far short of about \$12,000. Insured in the Hamilton and Pacific Insurance Com-

Conrad Nietz, scroll-sawer, and Mathew Bentley, file-cutter, occupied the first floor of No. 67. Less of the former on stock, tools and machinery, about \$10,000; partially insured. Loss of Mr. Bentley about \$600; no insurance.

Henry Trown, pearl-grinder, occupied the second floor. Loss about \$500; insured for \$300 in the Broad

way Insurance Company.

John Hurley, machine-molder, and E. C. Giesson mustard-grinder, occupied the fourth floor. Loss of the former about \$300; insured. Loss of the latter, about \$250; no insurance.

Charles Hooper, looking-glass manufacturer, occupied the fifth floor. Loss on stock and tools about \$4,000. Mr. II. is fully insured.

The first floor of the workshops in the rear of Nos. 67 and 69 was occupied by G. W. Dennis, window-such manufacturer. His loss on stock and tools is estimated at \$5,000; partially insured, but in what companies we did not learn. Mr. Horace V. Sigler, looking-glass and picture

estimates his loss at about \$20,000; insured for \$4,000 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. John Rome, ocupying a shop, lost \$100. The two-story frame dwelling No. 71, owned by Geo. A. White and occupied by John Fink, was also destroyed. Loss of Mr. Fink about \$250; no insur-

frame manufacture, occupied the upper floors. Mr. 8.

Loss of Mr. White, \$500; no insurance. The four-story building in the rear of No. 71, was eccupied by J. P. Ganne & Sous, carriage makers, and John Gibbs, die sinker. The loss of the former is estimated at about \$4,000. No insurance. Loss of Mr. Gilbs, on stock and work completed, about \$15,000. Insured for \$8,000 in several city offices. The frame dwelling, No. 73, occupied by J. W. Monree, and Mrs. Northrup, was badly damaged. The families succeeded in saving most of their furniture. Mr. Monroe is insured for \$300 in the Brooklyn Insur-

ance Company.

The two story dwelling in the rear of No. 73, oceapied by Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Hopkins, widow ladice, was destroyed. The furniture was saved though in a damaged condition. The small frame building No. 65, lower part occupied by Mr. Leeman, eigar maker, and Mr. Rappt, shoe maker, upper part by Mr. Walker as a dwelling, was demolished by the falling of the walls of the work shops. The tenants, however, saved most of their furniture. Loss of Mr. Walker on building, about \$700. The total loss of other parties residing in the immediate vicinity of the configration, will not fall short of \$3,000. The work shops, as before stated, with the steam engine and m therein, were owned by George A. Hoyt, and were known as the " North American Steam Works." His loss is estimated at \$25,000.

PIRE IN STANTON STREET.

On Wednesday afternoon a fire occurred on the second floor of the tenant house No. 253 Stauton street, occupied by a poor German family. But little damage was done. The fire-board caught fire from a small furnace, and thence the flames extended to the furniture. FIRE IN FRONT STREET.

At a late hour on Wednesday night, and while the fire was raging in Forsyth street, a fire broke out in the building No. 275 Front street, occupied by Newman & Randall, boat builders, and Thompson Pinck-ney, block maker. The fire originated in the third story, in the premises of Newman & Randall, and, before the flames could be subdued, that floor, with the roof, was destroyed. Loss about \$500, Mesers, N. & R. are not insured. The lower part of the building was much damaged by water.

In the Court of Sessions on Thursday, Judge Capron suspended judgment in the cases of William and Eden Norris, two of the indicted gamblers.

FALSE ALARM. The alarm of fire in the Seventh District last night,

at 21 o'clock, was caused by the burning out of a sooty chimney in the Rainbow Hotel, Beekman street. N damage of consequence was done. ANOTHER FALSE ALARM.

The slarm in the VIth District last night about 10

o'clock, was caused by the ignition of the ruins of the late conflagration in Forsyth street.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN. Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning there was an alarm of fire in the First District, caused by the burning of some combustibles in the third story of No. 31 Fulton street, occupied by George Mulvihill. The damage occasioned before the flames could be extinguished was about \$200. The cause of the fire was

Shortly after a fire was discovered in the eight store of Mr. Morris, No. 75 Fulton street, by Mr. George Davis, who resides in the premises adjoining. He broke in the door, and dashing a few pails of water on the firmes succeeded in extinguishing them before much damage was done. The premises were insured n the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

MARINE AFFAIRS. LAUNCH.

The ship Shepherd Knapp will be launched from the Westervelt ship-yard, foot of Houston street, East River, on Saturday at 11 a. m.

STEAMERS FROM FRANCE. A Paris correspondent writes in regard to a new line of French transatlantic steamers: "A French line of powerful steamers to New-York will begin on the 20th proximo. The Etna steamer, English flag, will leave Havre on the 5th of February."

RETURN OF CAPT. ROBERTS.-It is with pleasure we announce the safe arrival yesterday, at his real-dence in Brooklyn, of Capt. John Roberts of the New-Jersey pflot-host Mary Taylor, from Bermada, via. Haiifax and Boston. It will be recollected that he was taken out to sea in the Portuguese schooner Re-solvido, which, after he had boarded her to bring her into port, was met by the gale from the north-west of the 8th ult., and was driven off, and finally compelled to put into Bermuda, after a tedious buffeting for sev-enteen days of winds and waves from every point of the compass. Capt. Roberts was so long absent, without any advices being received from him, that many of his friends and fellow-pilots quite descaired of his safety; and on the day of his reaching Haiffar, the Pilot Commissioners of this city assembled, and

passed resolutions of respect to his memory and of condolence with his wife and family over his supposed loss.